

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 29

RATES OF ADVERTISING.					
A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.					
	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	1 Column
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$6.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	10.00
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	15.00
4 Insertions	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.50	20.00
5 Insertions	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.00	25.00
6 Insertions	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.50	30.00
7 Insertions	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	35.00
8 Insertions	4.50	5.50	7.00	8.50	40.00
9 Insertions	5.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	45.00
10 Insertions	5.50	6.50	8.00	9.50	50.00
11 Insertions	6.00	7.00	8.50	10.00	55.00
12 Insertions	6.50	7.50	9.00	10.50	60.00
13 Insertions	7.00	8.00	9.50	11.00	65.00
14 Insertions	7.50	8.50	10.00	11.50	70.00
15 Insertions	8.00	9.00	10.50	12.00	75.00
16 Insertions	8.50	9.50	11.00	12.50	80.00
17 Insertions	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.00	85.00
18 Insertions	9.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	90.00
19 Insertions	10.00	11.00	12.50	14.00	95.00
20 Insertions	10.50	11.50	13.00	14.50	100.00



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 1

## Gov. Powell's Speech.

We need scarcely ask the reader's attention to the Great Speech of Senator Powell, which will be found in our outside pages this week. It is a speech which, in view of the vital importance of the questions discussed,—Habeas Corpus and Arbitrary Arrests,—involving the personal rights and liberty of citizens, and in view of the manliness, integrity, patriotism and statesman-like ability of the distinguished author, will be treasured by freemen as a jewel of American eloquence. Our noble bearded Senator made a second speech on the same subject a day or two after, not less worthy of unqualified eulogium, which we shall copy in our next week's issue.

## An Attempt to Prevent the Democrats from Running a Ticket at the Election in Covington.

There is a municipal election in our sister city of Covington, Ky., next week. Two tickets are in the field—a Democratic Union ticket and an Administration emancipation ticket. The friends of the latter, finding that would be beaten, sent, we understand, a deputation to Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, asking him to interfere, and, by not allowing the Democratic ticket to run, give them the victory! This modest request to overthrow Republican institutions, the patriotic and Union Governor rejected with scorn and indignation. He answered, that in Kentucky, under his Administration, no military interference with the elections would be permitted.

Thus foiled, they turned their attention to Col. Sipes, United States Commandant, who also declined to interfere any way with the fair and legitimate votes of the people. It is certainly a new way to get into office to ask the authorities to allow but one ticket to be run.—*Cin. Eng.*

## The New York Weekly Caucasian.

The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of THE DAX-BOOK, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived of the use of the mails by the Administration at Washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified its course a particle. The ban is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York city, should send for a specimen copy of THE CAUCASIAN or White Man's paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows:—Single copies, \$1.50 per year. Four copies, \$5. Ten copies, \$12, and an extra one to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies to one address, \$20, and one to the getter up of the club. It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to "unfettered" school of the Democracy.—Send for a copy.

**GREENBACKS.**—It is stated in financial circles, that there will be a further issue of \$200,000,000 in Treasury Notes. This will increase the circulating medium to \$577,000,000; but this amount may be reduced by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, under Secretary Chase's policy of taxing bank notes.

**ARREST OF FORGERS.**—Two notorious counterfeiters and forgers named Clark and Carter, were arrested in Louisville on Monday. They are supposed to be the men who effected the secret forgeries in Clinton, Wyoming, and Carter counties, Pennsylvania, some time ago. They issued notes on the following banks, and had them extensively circulated: Jersey Shore Bank, Lock Haven Bank; also on banking houses in Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn. Clark, whose real name is Piper, is an old offender, and is well known throughout the West and South as one of the most skillful forgers and swindlers in existence, but is more particularly known in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

**THE WORK OF REPAIRING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD** is progressing very rapidly, and it is expected that by the commencement of the new year the whole route will be again opened. The rebels destroyed portions of the road most effectually. For about twenty miles along the route almost every tie and rail was totally or partially destroyed. They tore up the ties and built log cabins of them, upon which they laid crossways the iron rails. They then set the cabins on fire, and when the rails became red hot in the middle they were bent around trees and thrown aside.

**Mrs. George D. Prentice** was in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Monday, the 1st inst., on a visit to her son, and also her brother, Captain Calhoun Benham, of the Confederate service.

**WHOLESALE DESERTION.**—The N. Y. Express says that eight hundred deserters from the Bank's Expedition have been arrested in that city and sent aboard a steamer for Fortress Monroe. In many instances the Provost Guard found the skeddaddlers attending the bars and serving as waiters in saloons throughout the city. Some of these men, in civic dress, made a vigorous resistance, but were finally overcome.

From the Cin. Times.

## THE NEWS.

Stuart's raid north of the Rappahannock was not a successful one. He was repulsed at both Dumfries and Octagon, with considerable loss to the Federal side. Forces were promptly dispatched to intercept him, and at latest accounts he was making for the Rappahannock under whip and spur. If the raid was merely a foraging one, it was successful; but, if Stuart's main purpose—which we suspect to be true—was to ascertain the position of our forces, preparatory to an advance of Stonewall Jackson, he accomplished all that was desired. We shall not be surprised to hear of a Rebel advance along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge before many days. Burnside is still as quiet as his predecessors loved to be.

The news from Kentucky to day is more favorable. Morgan seems to have come as far North as Rolling Fork, when he found himself getting entangled, and is reported moving Southwardly. The statements relative to his movements are very much confused, but we judge the following to be the facts: He moved from Glasgow to the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Bear Wallow, skirmishing on the way with three different Federal regiments, who, instead of uniting, were widely separated, and could not afford serious resistance. He then advanced upon Munfordville, which is strongly garrisoned, but it is not known whether he attacked it or not; certain it is that he did not take it. Crossing Green River above, he moved on Elizabethtown, defended by some 500 troops in a stockade.

Our soldiers made a gallant resistance until the stockade was destroyed by Morgan's artillery, when they retreated to the town, where they were divided. A street fight of some hours followed, which ended in the surrender of the force. He then proceeded along the railroad to Muldraugh's Hill, where some 200 Federal soldiers surrendered without a fight, and from there to Rolling Fork, where an attack was repulsed. Morgan then moved southwardly, and at last accounts was supposed to be near Lebanon, as artillery firing was yesterday heard in that direction. From Lebanon the way is open for him into Tennessee.

It will thus be seen that our forces were badly managed. They were under the immediate command of Gen. Gilbert, a military upstart, whose conduct at Perryville was severely criticised. During the raid he seems to have been snugly ensconced at Louisville, not venturing further out than Lebanon Junction, and returning with the report that all was quiet.

Our several dispatches from Louisville, recounting Morgan's advance, invariably terminated with some such expression as this: "The military headquarters here have not been officially advised of these movements, and we presume military headquarters waited until it was advised. Morgan's success may be attributed solely to Gilbert's incapacity and Boyle's stupidity."

We have at last reliable information of the state of affairs in Grant's department. The movement in his rear was made by about 6,000 Rebel horsemen, under Van Dorn. On the 10th says a special to the Commercial, they dashed into Holly Springs at daylight, from an easterly direction, surrounded the place, and captured the garrison and Government employees numbering 1,500, burned the depots, machine shops, all buildings containing commissary and quartermasters' stores, two locomotives, forty cars, unoccupied hospitals, many wagons, 10,000 army blankets, \$10,000 worth of cotton blew up ordnance stores, got \$10,000 in "green-backs," paroled 800 prisoners, and left the city at 4 o'clock P. M. Col. Murphy, of Wisconsin, Post Commandant, was completely surprised, though notified by Gen. Grant the evening before that the enemy was in the vicinity in force. No organized resistance was made. Among the prisoners taken were Capt. Bowers, Gen. Grant's Aid, and Dunlap, clerk in the office. Both escaped unharmed.

**Army contractors find girls and women in New York so poor that they are compelled to work for them from sunrise till sunset for about ten cents—making haversacks at one and a quarter cents each.**

**The Hon. James Alfred Pearce**, United States Senator from Maryland, died at his residence, at Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday last, in the 56th year of his age.

**The colored people of Boston** are making preparations for a grand jubilee on the 1st of January, when "Massa Lincoln" is to set free all their brethren who held in bondage.

**The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pa.**, it is said desert by hundreds. The Lancaster Express says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only about four hundred remain. At Camp Hare, Pittsburg, the same complaint is made. Nearly all the substitutes have skeddaddled.

**President Lincoln** has written a letter to Gen. Grant, Gov. Johnson, and others exercising authority in Tennessee, on the subject of the election of members of Congress, to "follow law, and forms of law, as far as convenient." Did there ever emanate from a man elevated to power by the people a doctrine more infamous than this?

**Gen. Anderson**, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Ky.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

**The Demoralization of the Army—The Causes and the Remedy.**  
From all quarters, and in all the military departments, information reaches us of an alarming degree of demoralization in the army. It is manifested especially by desertion, by stealing, or, to use milder language, by departing from the army without leave, and appropriating private property for personal use. The number of desertions from the whole army cannot be less than one hundred thousand—perhaps more—and is alike from the armies of the East and the West. Reports from all departments represent that a march produces a general demoralization along the route; that private property is taken with impunity, and in one department (Guamra's) instances are given of preconcerted and organized robbery. All this is disgraceful to the army and shameful to the country.

Our own correspondents, and others, attribute these outrages to a class of "stragglers" who manage to leave the ranks during a march, or to steal from the camps with dishonest designs. This is not precisely the truth. We must look further as to the causes of this demoralization.

First. It is inherent in the organization of the army, which is a cruel despotism, and which with full sway, will crush out the manhood of the ranks. There is not only no regard for the intellectual and moral welfare of the common soldier, nothing to excite his pride or ambition, but from the time he enters the service until he is relieved by death or discharge, he is the victim of constant inhumanity and a sufferer of untold cruelties.

Fidelity and well-tested valor meets with no reward. Where one promotion is made upon tested merit, a hundred are made through unworthy home influences. The intelligent, patriotic young freeman, who, from the highest motives, strapped his knapsack upon his back at the call of his country, finds himself, once in the army, more a servant of his military superiors, but intellectual inferiors, than a proud soldier, fighting for a high and a holy cause. Fettered, hand and foot, he dare not resent insult or resist a petty tyranny, as cowardly on the part of the officer as it is humiliating to the intelligent soldier. The private in the ranks of our army has no redress, nor can he have until the army is reorganized upon totally different principles.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrific. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favorite should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to be faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration of the Government. A politician, for instance, obtains a quartermaster's position; he makes in twelve months \$50,000, and retires. Who is there to say aught against the thief? Instead of meeting with shame and infamy, as he deserves, he is likely, by a wise use of a portion of his ill gotten wealth, to be rewarded with a higher position.

All the corruption of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robberies in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-belligerents within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his adamant crackers. He sees it in the shabby or flimsily made garments, which are given him to wear, and when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character? We know, personally, of not merely one, but many instances, where men of irreproachable character, before they entered the army, soon became so demoralized as not only to pilfer, but to boast of the same manner in which it was done. When the soldier knows that his captain and his colonel, and perhaps his brigadier, is a man of no stability of character, possessing no moral staunchness, a liar or a drunkard, or a debauchee, or perhaps a thief (for we hold the swindler of the Government as a thief), what punishment need he fear for the perpetration of a petty crime against a non-belligerent?

Against the immorality of the shoulder-straps there are no sacred influences in the army. There are Chaplains, to be sure, but we do not hesitate to declare, that in nine cases out of ten, their influence is mischievous. It is such that their action belies their preaching, and they are not only without moral influence, but have not the respect of the men whom they are to instruct, as men of moral worth, the army would be as moral without the Chaplains.

Third. In every particular the Government fails to fulfill its contract with the soldier. For his services the Government agrees to pay him so much a month, in the field, and supply him with certain rations. With the exception, probably, or within a few miles of Washington, or at the camps of instruction, soldiers never have, and do not now, nor are they likely to receive full rations.

The hard cracker and the musty junk, he always has, but beyond these two articles, the soldier nowhere can depend on a supply. The full ration is never distributed in the field. The soldier goes often without his meal, sometimes for days with only a slim allowance of hard crackers. This of itself is sufficient to demoralize the army, especially when it is patent that corruption in office is the main cause of the failure. What can the soldier do? Buy provisions with his own money? What means has he?—Last week the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, stated that the unpaid requisitions of the army then in his office amounted to nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars! The regulations require that the troops should be paid every two months.

Four, six, eight, ten, and even twelve months' pay are due them! The larger portion of the old army has not received a cent of pay for six months, and the new army has received only the first month's advance pay! To say nothing of the domestic obligations of the soldier, how can he, in emergencies, secure those necessities, requisite to save his health and keep him from the hospital? If ever temptation was held out to steal it is there. The government by its

neglect, and through the corrupt administration of its agents forces this demoralization upon the army.

Tens of thousands, considering the contract with the Government broken, have run the risk of the death penalty by returning home; while, in the army, others are taking from the people within the lines that which they would never touch if the Government would fulfill its contract. It is a bad feature, too, that the financial wants of the soldier are the last supplied. Civilians, the non-belligerent patriots, the comfortable fellows at home; from the members of the Cabinet down to the sweep of the public offices, receive their pay regularly.

They are not put off month after month with the cry of no money. The soldier who receives the least pay, and suffers all the hardships, is compelled to wait until all others are served. The grievous injustice of this policy is palpable, a desertion and marauding.

The evils have now reached such magnitude, that if not promptly corrected they will prove the speedy destruction of the army. They must be remedied, but how? By increasing military stringency—by shooting deserters and hanging marauders?

Such is the only remedy the military authorities propose, but we have little faith in its success. There is an easier, and more humane, and, we believe, a more successful manner of proceeding. In the first place, THE GOVERNMENT MUST RENDER JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER. The army must be paid with promptitude. We see no obstacle in the way, for if the Government is short of funds, let the civilian, and not the soldier, wait for his money. This alone, we warrant, will do much toward stopping desertions and putting an end to military marauding.

But another proceeding is requisite. The supply department must be reformed. Give the army honest quartermasters and honest commissaries, and it will at once put an end to frauds in contracts, and secure prompt and full supplies to the army. If life is to be taken for crime, these are the departments upon which the punishment should be affixed. Nothing would contribute more to animate, nerve and cheer the army, than the shooting of a few dishonest supply agents, and the hanging of a dozen or so of swindling contractors. It would be unmistakable evidence of a design to deal justly with the soldier.

**Object of the Abolitionists.**  
That the abolitionists would destroy the constitution and introduce a despotism, is no empty charge. We give a few extracts to show the temper of that party. The New York Times says:

"A man of firm and resolute will, with a million men in arms to support him, can do pretty much as he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be laid aside or suspended when necessary."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a late sermon on the proclamation, said:

"The policy of the destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed, the next is to cashier every General who dares to question or disregard it, to dismiss every Cabinet officer who disputes it, and to silence every press that lifts guilty columns against it."

And again Dr. Bellows said:

"This is a war of extermination—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it is constitutional or not."

E. C. Ingels, Abolition candidate at large in Illinois for Congress, said in one of his speeches:

"If the President should determine that in order to crush this rebellion, the Constitution should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do it."

Rosette, a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, gave utterance to the following:

"I am not a constitution man! I am for carrying on this war under the Constitution, over the Constitution, through the Constitution, around the Constitution, or against the Constitution. Any way, whatever, so as to put down this rebellion."

E. M. Stanton, when engaged in quieting land titles in California for the Government, put in and received the pleasum of \$25,000 dollars as a retaining fee, and then charged the Government for his board, washing, and lodging. An exchange thinks that if his charge on the Confederates were half as strong as those mentioned, he might be able to worry through to Richmond.

**Blackwood on the Emancipation Proclamation.**

The past month has brought us to the veritable crisis of the great civil war in America. Brought to bay upon their own soil, the federals in desperation have invoked to the aid the unutterable horrors of a servile war. With their armies baffled and beaten, and with the standards of the rebel army again within sight of Washington, the President has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare, and seeks to paralyze the victorious armies of the south by letting loose upon their hearts and bones the lust and savagery of four millions of negroes. The die is cast. Henceforth it is to be a war of extermination. The north seeks to make of the south a desert—a wilderness of bloodshed and misery—for thus only, now, does it or can hope to overcome the seceding confederacy. Monstrous, reckless, devilish as the project is, we believe it will not succeed. But it at least marks the crisis and turning point of the war. It shows that the north has shot its last bolt—the effects of which we do not yet see, but beyond which there is no other. It proves what every one in this country was loth to believe, that, rather than let the southern states be independent, rather than lose their trade and custom, the north would league itself with Belzebub, and seek to make a hell of half a continent. In return, this atrocious flag justifies the south in hoisting the black flag, and proclaiming a war without quarter against the Yankee hosts. And thus, within the bosom of civilization, we are called upon to contemplate a war more full of horrors and wickedness than any which stands recorded in the world's history.

A Catholic View of Political Preaching.

We did not read carefully the page of Thanksgiving sermons in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of last Friday, having renounced politics as a study, and preachers as professors. But we saw enough to know that the preachers leave out of view individual salvation, the practice of virtue, justice, chastity and the judgment to come, and expatiate on the political state of the nation; and while acknowledging that we are searaged, take upon themselves to define where the national lies, in a manner rather savoring of the partisan than the prophet.

We look in vain in their tirades for anything about the will of God, or pointing to him as the center of events. We know He loves equally every precept of the moral law, and hates equally all vices. Yet we find them overlooking pride, envy, evil-speaking, gluttony, lying, fraud, injustice, theft, impurity, security, profanity, blasphemy, and denouncing only the sin of slavery. There is something wrong in this. These people do not care for God. If they did, they would hate on sin as much as another. And it is evident that we have other iniquities besides slavery among us. One is the state of public sentiment which renders the existence of political preachers possible, and their trade lucrative. The institution is a patent hypocrisy. A preacher is ostensibly a teacher of religion, an expounder of truths relating to eternity, whose business it is to calm human passions, to oppose pride, anger and envy. These men take salaries as preachers, yet in their discourses they seldom allude to religion except to mock it; never speak of the judgment or eternity, and always foment wrath and agitate the passions, instead of teaching men to repress them.

Churches are built for the worship of God. Yet men assemble in these political meeting-houses with the same view with which they assemble around telegraph and newspaper offices when election returns are coming in; and what they hear from the pulpit suggests no idea of God, or of human accountability.

—Catholic Telegraph.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

**The President Still Adheres to His Negro-Slave-Freedom Proclamation.**

A delegation of border State Congressmen waited on the President, last night, to consult with him as to his policy after the 1st of January, in reference to the emancipation matter. Mr. Willey opposed the proclamation, but Mr. Casey, of Kentucky, said to the President, "Do what is for the best, and I will stand by you; but there is one thing, he remarked to the President, this ought to be a sacred universal. Mr. Willey wanted the slaves of loyal men emancipated, and only the slaves of disloyal men set free; why should a rebel in Kentucky have his slaves saved, while a Union man in Tennessee loses his? Well, said the President, if I consider on the 1st of January that it will advance the Union cause to emancipate slaves, I will do it.

**SLAVERY THE EIGHTH ARM OF THE REBELLION.**

If I think it better to emancipate the slaves of rebels only, I will do that. I have thought over this matter seriously and repeatedly. Turning to Mr. Willey, he remarked: "You know me. You know I am an antislavery man. I have come to the conclusion that slavery is the right arm of the rebellion, and I intend to lop it off."

The telegraph now places our loss at the battle of Fredericksburg at least 15,000. Well, what excuse have our Abolition friends to offer for this slaughter of our innocent soldiers? They are responsible to the country for this wholesale destruction. Their cry of "bayonets to the front and spades to the rear," has not with the success we expected. The country mourns the universal desolation of our homes, and will not be comforted until the authors of our sorrows are delivered up to public execution.

Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

The New York Express says: "A contract for the manufacture of 60,000 suits for contrabands has just been awarded to a large clothing house in this city. We do not hear, however, that any measures have been taken to supply the shivering white soldiers on the Rappahannock with apparel suitable to this inclement season."

Sambo—"I say, Pomp, de President, in his proclamation, calls us 'free American citizens of African descent'—what yon think of dat, hey?"

Pomp—"Oh, Massa Lincoln be better look out or he make de nigger in as bad a fix as de white folks. De white folks uow hardly dare say dere lides dere own."

Fourteen years make a vast change in some men's principles and feelings, and especially when the give up to party even the smallest respect for the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of the States which compose the American Union. In 1848, Lincoln refused to abolish the right of the slaveholder to make Washington a slave market. In 1862, he wipes out the right of the people there to hold slaves at all! The thing is easily explained: He was a Henry Clay Whig in 1848. He is a New England Abolitionist in 1862.—Indiana Sentinel.

**A FINE NAME.**—The President, in his message says: "Application has been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor migration."

Yes, yes, ABRAHAM; "Free Americans of African descent" is a splendid name for the colored population. It is so musical, and it so elegantly designates *Free Americans* from the white slaves of a corrupt Administration. All hail to the originating genius of ABRAHAM, the Chief of Charcoal.

"SERVED THEM RIGHT."—Parson Brownlow says that the free negroes of Gallipolis, O., recently made sport of some naked and barefooted East Tennesseans, ("loyal refugees" of the Brownlow stripe) who were there, calling them "poor white trash," &c., &c. The Parson said that Tennesseans could not stand that, but came down on the darkies with a vengeance, killed two and chastised the rest. "Served them right," says the Parson. We fear the Parson is falling from grace in the Abolition church. If he thinks that white men have any rights that negroes are bound to respect, he may as well go back to Tennessee at once.—N. Y. Caucasian.

Private advices from California show that its people are pushing the Pacific Railroad from that terminus of the route. Fifty miles will be graded early in the spring, and nearly three millions of dollars have been subscribed to its stock. There is a provision in the bill which permits the Californians to build the road until they meet the eastern corporations. Under this provision it is expected that other end of the road will be first completed to Salt Lake City.

# ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.  
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS  
OLD AND NEW HAMS,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

**AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION**  
Store, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long-established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.  
Old Stand on Wall Street.  
Maysville, July 17

**OLD HAMS.**—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select uses.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**NEW HAMS.**—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OLD BOURBON.**—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**BOURBON WHISKY.**—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COMMON WHISKY.**—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FAMILY FLOUR.**—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN MEAL.**—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SUGARS.**—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COFFEE.**—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**TEAS.**—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FISH.**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**RYE.**—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHARCOAL.**—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN IN THE EAR.**—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORDAGE.**—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OKUM.**—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

**BLOCK AND TACKLE.**—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHEESE.**—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STONE WARE.**—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured northern ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SALT.**—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

**COAL OIL.**—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CANDLES.**—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SOAPS.**—The best manufactured German, Kosi, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.**—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION.**—Good Storage and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!**

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

**GEO. W. TUDOR,**

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

**WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM** his friends and the public that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

**TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.**



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

Capt. McCLELLAN, of the Boston, has under contract, at Louisville, a new boat to run in the place of the old Boston, in the Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth trade. The boat will be completed next Fall and will be the finest and swiftest boat above the falls.

'Let there be Light and there was Light.'

We invite the attention of our readers and the City Council to the Lampost and fine Lantern recently placed on Market street, by our friend BEN. PHISTER, 'pro bono publico,' and now that he has set the example of furnishing light to the benighted and way-faring, we would be pleased to see a similar institution at every corner in the city—already has this enterprise commended itself to the admiration and received as it deserves the thanks of the country folks who attend market—and they invoke the blessings of thrift and prosperity upon our friend who hangeth out his light and 'fampareth safety' to their footsteps, &c. These lamps ferreted and lit any dark night would be far better than the negro's moon, which Cuffee declared shone only of bright nights and never appeared of dark ones when it was most wanted.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, Post, and Courier have been reduced in size more than six columns, in consequence of the increase in price of paper.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census of the city of Chicago has just been completed, showing the population to be 137,030—an increase of 27,768 inhabitants in two years.

A well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana under date of the 6th inst., says the crops of sugar are unusually large.

LOCAL ITEMS.—Our friends throughout the county will confer a favor upon us by sending the facts of any local incident worthy of notice that may transpire in their neighborhoods.

The New York subscription in aid of the English operatives has reached \$61,000.

Rhode Island's credit is good. She has just sold six hundred thousand dollars worth of her bonds at a premium of over eight per cent.

It is stated on good authority that no less than 180,000 of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster rolls are absent, with or without leave.

Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith, C. S. A., has established his headquarters in the residence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A gentleman from Iowa has obtained a patent for making wine from sorghum, which is said by connoisseurs at Washington to be equal to Madeira. It can be made as to be sold for twenty-five cents per gallon. A fine quality of rum is also made of the same product.

THE IRON-CLAD BATTERY MONTAUK.—This new vessel, Commander Worden, took her trial trip up North river, New York, on Tuesday morning last. Her machinery worked admirably, and various principles involved in her construction are proved practicable. She will go to sea, on active service, this week.

THAT'S SO.—James Brooks, M. C., elect from the city of New York, says: 'The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a constable, and has no more right to enact proclamation law than a constable.'

The following resignation have taken place in Kentucky regiments in the army of the Cumberland: Capt. A. M. Burbank, 3d Kentucky infantry; First Lieutenant W. B. Skaggs, 3d Kentucky infantry; and Capt. W. S. Long, Fifth Kentucky infantry.

The people of New London, Ct., hung Secretary Welles in effigy because he recommended Philadelphia as the best place for the new naval depot. The New Londoners hoped to secure it to their port.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—About \$10,000 worth of small change, postage currency, was received at the post-office in Louisville on Saturday morning. It was entirely disposed of by 11 o'clock.

Our pork dealers may be interested in knowing that the number of hogs packed at Louisville foots up, at the present time, at 110,204. Some 3,000 still remained in the pens. The ruling price at the close of the week was \$425 to \$440.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and six o'clock, in and about and in front of Willard's Hotel alone, over one hundred officers of the army were smoking, chatting, and laughing, and having a good time generally, and all this while a great battle was said to be progressing at Fredericksburg.

Leprosy prevails to an alarming extent in the British West India colonies. It was introduced by the Chinese coolies.

It was reported at Covington Sunday that a force of nine hundred of Humphrey Marshall's men are menacing Mt. Sterling, Ky., and that the Union people are fleeing in great numbers.

## DIED.

In this city on Sunday night Dec. 25th Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, in his 51st year.

In Edgfield, near Nashville Tenn. in October 1861, of Typhus Fever, Mr. JAMES M. BOURNE, formerly of Fleming county, Ky.

To the Voters of the City of Maysville: I am a candidate for Mayor of the City. It is an office which has hitherto been often filled, acceptably and well, by incumbents who were not learned in the Law. If elected, I cannot better repay the confidence of my friends, than by the faithful and prompt discharge of all its duties and the promotion of the interests and preservation of the good order and peace of the city.

I am not the nominee of any party; deeming, as I have ever done, that the public offices of the country should be open to the aspirations of every citizen however humble, and that the people are competent to decide at the Polls for whom they should vote, without any premonition or presentation by others, who, certainly, have no greater interest in the result, than the people themselves.

Respectfully,  
R. M. RICKETTS.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

### City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.  
" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.  
" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRAFT.  
" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNITZ.  
" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.  
" Collector—KEITH BERRY.  
" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.  
" Wood & Coal Inspector—S. B. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—EDWARD FLEMING  
COUNCILMEN:  
Ward No. 1—GEO. W. ORR,  
JAS. JACOBS,  
JERRY F. YOUNG.  
Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;  
W. P. WATKINS;  
DA. J. R. PADDOCK.  
Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;  
LEWIS GOLLING;  
JNO. M. SAWYER.  
Ward No. 4—F. MCCLANAHAN;  
W. W. LAMAR;  
ARMSTRONG PURNELL.

### CONVENTION OF BLACKSMITHS.

At the request of a Committee of Blacksmiths of Maysville and Mason county, we announce that a general meeting of the Blacksmiths of the City and County will be held at the NEPTUNE HALL, Maysville, on the 30th day of January 1863, for the purpose of fixing upon a Bill of Prices for the ensuing year. A full meeting of Blacksmiths, is desired.  
Maysville, Jan. 1.

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by  
ALEX. MADDOX,  
Wall Street.

## Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

### GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

### DUFEU & MCARTHEY,

Bat. Burgess and Miner's Stores.  
Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

## NEW Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADERS BUILDING, and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

### BOOTS & SHOES

as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

### GIVEN

to please and accommodate their customers, and fit them in the best style of the art, and that no one can possibly go

### AWAY

dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's

CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

MARTIN & BRO.'S

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.  
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m

### Skeleton Skirts.

JUST Received the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR," "WAVE KID CLASPS," "BALMORAL" and "SPIRAL SKELETON SKIRTS."

M. R. BURGESS & SON.  
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c; Half Bbls. 70c.  
Coffee 35 to 37 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Red 95c; White \$1 05.  
Flour—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6 00.  
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c.  
Crash Sugar, 15c.  
Gran " 15c.  
Loaf " 15c.  
Bacon—Sides 5c; Hams 6@3c; Shoulders 8 1/2 cents.  
LARD—7 to 7 1/2c, per lb.  
Hemp—\$8.00 per ton.  
Tobacco—Selling at 5@10c lbs.  
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half Bbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.  
SALT—60c 3 bushel.  
IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@3; Horse Shoe 8 1/2@5c.  
NAILS—\$4 50 for 10d.  
RICE—30 1/2 lb.  
FEATHERS—33 to 34 cents lbs.

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Flannel Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Red Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.  
Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

## NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS  
AND  
NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,  
Second Street,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS  
OF THE  
Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.  
Aug. 25 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati  
STOP AT THE  
MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,  
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY  
STOP AT THE  
DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET  
YOUR MEALS FOR 35 CENTS!!  
[October 30th 1862]

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,  
OF THE  
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,  
Consisting of a thorough assortment of  
OVER COATS,  
DRESS COATS,  
BUSINESS COATS,  
PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,  
VESTINGS, &c. &c.,  
Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD  
consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARRY BAGS.  
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.  
BLUM & HECKINGER,  
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Maysville, Ky.

## JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

## Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky. We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!  
NOR  
STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desiring of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.  
June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by  
BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by  
BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, 1/2 barrel, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & S. Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

Hats.  
A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.  
sep 4 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.  
All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as HARPER, LESLIE,  
NEW YORK MERCURY,  
NEW YORK LEDGER,  
WATERLY'S MAGAZINE,  
Always to be found at JOHN J. BROSEE, Second Street.  
sep 4-2m

## DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER,  
JOS. F. PERRIE, Proprietors.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the "Goddard." No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,  
JOS. F. PERRIE,  
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)  
SECOND STREET,  
THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.  
nov 21-1y

## ATTRACTIONS!

### REDUCTIONS!!

You save money by buying your Dry Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,  
EVERY WEEK!!!!

## MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged in every branch, since their removal.

Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled; and in the Carpet and House-Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.  
MULLINS & HUNT.  
Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

## WHOLESALE LIQUOR —AND— Fancy Grocery Store!

I KE NELSON,  
IMPORTER OF  
Brandies, Wines, Gins,  
AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN  
FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, NUTS, PRESERVED FRUITS,  
AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,  
ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.  
OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET  
August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.  
20 Half Pikes Jules Rabin Brandy,  
25 Quarter casks do do do  
8 Pipes United Producers Brandy,  
25 1/2 " do do do do  
25 1/2 " A Seignette do do  
25 1/2 " Fine Old Port Wine,  
25 1/2 " Crown Sherry do  
5 Pipes superior Holland Gin,  
3 Pineapple St. Croix Rum,  
30 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts  
25 Hr. do do do do, Pints,  
20 Baskets Creme De Bonny do do, Quarts,  
200 Cases assorted brands Claret Wine,  
50 " Rhine do do  
25 " Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine,  
Together with a large and complete assortment of Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, E. Walnuts, Tea Nuts, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Prunes, Rock Candy, F. Mustard, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, Lobsters, Sardines, Fine Apples, Pickles, Jellies, Assort. Symples, Picoillies, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Morning Cal. Wake Up and other Bitters, Scented and No. 1 Herring,  
Superior Brands of Fine Havana Segars;  
Assorted German do.  
Cheroots and Havana Sixes do.  
To which I invite the attention of dealers, promising to do as well for them as any Louisville or Cincinnati house can.

ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent  
FOR MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wheeling Ales, in Barrels and Half Barrels, viz: Pale, Kunett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.  
Also, BOTTLED ALE, in cases of 12 doz. each, for Family use. Call at  
Nos. 47 & 49 MARKET STREET,  
AUG 7, 1862. ISAAC NELSON.

## LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY,  
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,  
Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE  
[June 19, 1862-1y]

THIS DAY RECEIVED AT THE "SENSATION STORE" Fancy Velvet Ribbons in every width. Trimming Ribbons in Solferino, Vessuvius and Humboldt; also Plain with Fancy Colored Edge. Black and Colored Kid Gloves at Fifty cents per pair.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

## DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE,)  
Between Sutton and Wall Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior.  
June 19, 1862-1y.

## Baltimore and Ohio

### RAILROAD.

#### GREAT NATIONAL ROUT

Terminates at Washington and Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg on the West, at which places it unites with railroads, steamers, &c., for and from all points in the West, South-west and North-west. THREE THROUGH TRAINS leave Wheeling daily (Sunday excepted).

TWO THROUGH TRAINS leave Parkersburg daily (Sunday excepted).

Direct connections are made by these lines FOR ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

This is the only route to Washington City. Passengers by this route can visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston at the cost of a ticket to Boston alone by other lines.

Through tickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at an additional charge of two dollars.

Time as quick and fare as low as by any other route.

SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

Inquire for tickets via BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD at any of the principal railroad office in the West.

J. H. SULLIVAN, General Western Agent.  
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.  
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA,  
J. H. PRATHER, Com. O. F. SHAW, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SLEDDER STEAMER, Boston,

Captain Wm. McClellan, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to E. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

L. H. LONG,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
IN ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.,  
Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.



hundred and fifty have skaddaddled.

Are these the men that Governor Andrew promised should "line the highways of New England" when the President should proclaim that freedom for the slaves was the object of the war?—Brooklyn City News.

A QUERY.—If Gen. Burnside with the flower of the Army of the Potomac had sent three hundred thousand men, with 500 pieces of artillery and every available resource of the government at his command, could not drive Lee and Jackson from their position behind Fredericksburg; fortified hurriedly and imperfectly—how will it be possible for our armies to take Richmond, a point naturally as strong and fortified with all the skill which science, time and money could desire.

Will our Abolition cotemporaries, who have gloried in a direct march on Richmond and urged the flight of the bayonets over spades, will they enlighten the people on this point?—Burlington Argus.

if they desire first class work at low rates.  
 ✂ Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.  
 ✂ Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

good likely negroes. The owner has refused  
\$2,000 for the land. Apply at the  
July 31, 1882. BULLETIN OFFICE

**CHEESE.**  
**PICKERT'S**-Blue Grass Cheese always on  
 hand and for sale by H. C. LLOYD.  
 Maysville, June 19, 1862

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the wrapper; all others are swindlers.